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III. NOTES ON COLONIES AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

Philippine Constabulary.—The report of the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, General H. T. Allen, U. S. A., shows material progress in the suppression of ladronism.

By an Act of Congress and the various Acts of the Philippine Commission, the Philippine scouts and the constabulary, while not merged into one organization, mutually support and aid each other and operate under the direction of the civil government.

Twenty-nine companies of scouts, viz.: Nine companies of Macabebes; nine companies of Ilocanos; three companies of Cagayanos; three companies of Tagalos; two companies of Bicol, and three companies of Visayans have been turned over to the civil governor for duty under the chief of the constabulary.

The district chiefs of the constabulary, in setting forth the special events of the year, have shown that the disturbances which are the aftermath of a long period of warfare have been aggravated by plagues affecting man and beast. It is also evident from the ease with which many of the people of the mountains and in remote localities can be deceived by skilful intriguers, that we must be prepared to meet frequent local disturbances for some time to come.

One of the curious and interesting features of the local disturbances is the manner in which religious pretensions are customary among the bandits. Nearly all the more important leaders of the local bands are accustomed to assume authority as "popes" or "bishops" of new religious sects.

The following "popes" have been captured: Rios of Tayabas, Faustina Ablena of Samar, and Fernandez of Laguna. Margarita Pullio and Catalina Furiscal, two women who posed as "saints" and who were interested in the distribution of "anting-antings," were also captured. There still remain "Papa" Isio in the mountain fastnesses of Negros and "King" Apo in Pampanga and Nueva Ecija.

Rios represented himself to be an inspired prophet, and found little difficulty in working on the superstitions of the credulous inhabitants of barrios distant from centers of population. He organized an "Exterior Municipal Government" (for revenue only) with an elaborate equipment of officials. He promoted himself and his followers in rapid succession until he had with him one captain-general, one lieutenant-general, twenty-five major-generals, fifty brigadier-generals, and a host of officers of lower grade.

General Allen calls attention to the specially valuable aid rendered at all times by the governors of the provinces of Bulacan, Rizal, Laguna and Pampanga, and furthermore states that it is his candid opinion that every provincial governor of the archipelago is earnestly and sincerely working in behalf of the duly constituted government of the islands.

With the exception of Surigao and Misamis (Moro provinces in Min-

danao), order has been maintained in the entire archipelago by the constabulary and scouts.

To quote from the report, General Allen says, "I hardly deem it necessary to speak of the expediency, economy, and necessity of maintaining native troops. In former days there were able officers who opposed or doubted the policy of arming Filipinos, but the proven loyalty to the authorities furnishing food, shelter, and clothing, the paucity of desertions, the economy of maintenance, the direct education of the men and its general influence upon the people, and the special fitness of the Filipino for the work required of soldiers in the Philippines have answered their objections.

The Filipinos, like all people, will fight when properly paid, fed, and disciplined, but above all when properly led. This is the keynote to successful use of Filipinos as soldiers. It is therefore of the utmost importance that high-grade officers, thoroughly courageous, upright, sober, intelligent and energetic, be placed over them.

Aside from the strategic importance of the Philippines as a military supply depot where troops and war material may be kept for Oriental emergencies, it is thought that for some time to come the American troops should not be further reduced. After extensive warfare, however humanely conducted, several years must elapse before there is mental pacification, and during this period of adjustment to new conditions it is unwise to ignore the great moral effect of a strong armed force. At present there are in round numbers 18,000 American troops occupying seventy posts.

The firm stand taken by the government towards criminals who pose as patriots, the consistent work of the courts, the field service of the constabulary and scouts, and the vigilance of the Division of Information have been effective in reducing vicious elements and in encouraging loyal ones interested in the prosperity and general welfare of the Philippines. This work continues unabated, and it may be truly said that, since American occupation, peace conditions have never been so real as at present, nor has the outlook for the future been so favorable.

Government Encouragement of Agriculture in the Philippines.—The attention of readers of *THE ANNALS* has already been called, at various times, to the valuable work carried on by the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture. As the economic development of the archipelago progresses, the activity of this Bureau becomes more important, until it now promises to be one of the principal means of disseminating scientific information among the agricultural interests of the country and of encouraging the adoption of modern methods. The Bureau has recently issued a valuable commercial bulletin on cocoanut culture, which has been transmitted to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, and from which the following facts appear:

Cocoanuts in the Philippines furnish two distinct products, the dried meat of the nut, or "copra," and the outer fibrous husk. Until very recently the demand for the "meat" of the cocoanut, or its products, was limited to the uses of soap-boilers and confectioners, but within the past decade

chemical science has produced from the cocoanut a series of food products whose manufacture has revolutionized industry and placed the business of the manufacturers and of the producer upon a plane of prosperity never before enjoyed.

There has also been a great advance in the processes by which the new oil derivatives are manufactured. The United States took the initiative in 1895. In 1897 the Germans established factories in Mannheim, but it remained for the French to bring the industry to its present perfection.

The conversion of cocoanut oil into dietetic compounds was undertaken at Marseilles in 1900, by Messrs. Rocca, Tassy and de Roux, who in that year turned out an average of 25 tons per month. In 1902 their average monthly output exceeded 6,000 tons and, in addition to this, four or five other large factories were working to meet the world's demand for "vegetaline," "cocoaline" or other products with suggestive names, belonging to this infant industry.

These articles are sold at gross price of 18 to 20 cents per kilo to Holland and Danish merchants, who, at the added cost of a cent or two, repack them in tins branded "Dairy Butter" and, as such, ship them to all parts of the world. It was necessary to disguise the earlier products by subjecting them to trituration with milk or cream; but so perfect is the present emulsion that the plain and unadulterated fats now find as ready a market as butter.

The significance of these great discoveries to the cocoanut planter cannot be overestimated. They have a field that is practically without competition and the question will no longer be that of finding a market, but of producing the millions of tons of copra or oil that this one industry will annually absorb in the immediate future.

The fiber of the cocoanut husk, or coir, as it is commercially known, has never yet been utilized in the Philippines. Second in value only to the copra this product has been allowed to go to waste, but highly improved and inexpensive machinery for the complete and easy extraction of the husk fibers is now rapidly superseding the tedious hand process once in general use.

In the Philippines the nuts yield a large amount of fiber and a relatively small percentage of chaff and dust.

There are large areas throughout the littoral valleys of the archipelago, as yet unexploited, which in the essentials of soil, climate, irrigation facilities, and general environment are suitable for cocoanut growing.

The present conditions present especially flattering attractions to cocoanut growers capable of undertaking the cultivation upon a scale of some magnitude. By coöperation, small estates could combine in the common ownership of machinery, whereby the products of growers could be converted into more profitable substances than copra.

The present production of copra (estimated at 278,000 piculs, almost 20,000 tons) is an assurance of a sufficient supply to warrant the erection of a modern plant for the manufacture of the ultimate (the "butter") products of the nut. The average market value of the best grades of copra.

in the Marseilles market is \$54.40 gold per English ton. The jobbing value on January 1, 1903, of the refined products, was for each ton of copra:

Butter fats	\$90.00
Residual soap oils	21.00
Press cake	5.20
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Total	\$116.20

The difference representing the profit per ton, less the cost of manufacture.

The minimum size of a plantation on which economical application of oil and fiber preparing machinery could be made, is 60 hectares, approximately 150 acres.

There is no other horticultural tropical product which may be grown in the Philippines where crop assurance may be so nearly guaranteed, or natural conditions so nearly controlled by the planter.

In view of the ever-expanding demand for cocoanut products, the industry promises for many years to be one of the most profitable and desirable enterprises which commands the attention of the Filipino planter.

The Philippine Bureau of Agriculture has also forwarded to the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, a report on the introduction and distribution of seeds and plants in the islands which shows that much has been done in the way of introducing new food and forage plants, as well as new fruits and other growths of economic value.

The experiments already conducted demonstrate that many garden vegetables of northern origin may be grown in great perfection in the Philippines.

Experiments have been tried with artichokes, asparagus, beans, peas, beets, brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, egg-plant, endives, garlic, leeks, lettuce, muskmelons, watermelons, okra, parsnips, peppers, radishes, rhubarb, salsify, spinach, squash, tomatoes, and turnips.

The results show both success and failures. As was anticipated, the results secured by the Bureau were better than those obtained by the natives who had secured seed for experimental purposes. Beans grew well in many places, while peas gave less satisfactory results. Experiments with pumpkins, cucumbers and melons show a long record of disaster, all practically confined to the ravages of insects or fungous diseases, but it is thought that by planting during the dry season, and by irrigation, better results may be secured.

Egg-plants, tomatoes and peppers, all of unrivaled size and excellence, were generally reported both by natives and by the government agronomic stations. Okra, of tropical Asiatic origin, has given universally good results. The profitable production of beets, turnips, lettuce, endives, spinach and radishes has been demonstrated, and is assured by an intense high-forcing system pursued from the day the seed is sown until the crop is secured.

Among oil-bearing seeds, sesamine, rape, peanuts and sunflower have done well and there seems to be a valuable future for them in the islands.

In the Bureau's trial grounds at Manila, a limited number of Japanese plums, persimmons, chestnuts and grapes have been tried, together with Japanese types of citrus fruits and a few pomegranates. The grapes and persimmons have made a good initial start and the progress of the citrus fruits and pomegranates has been of the best.

Experiments with textile plants have been confined to cotton and jute. While the former has given good results, it is a question whether the native grower has an adequate conception of the standard crop requirements of cotton-growing countries. Jute promises to give excellent returns and it is the opinion of the Bureau that the export trade of British India in this fiber, amounting to \$15,000,000 annually, could be largely diverted to the Philippines.

A number of varieties of coffee have been imported from Java and distributed to planters interested in the attempt to rehabilitate the coffee industry, and the Bureau has raised many thousands of young plants which will be set out under its own direction. Fine varieties of tobacco seed have been distributed in the famous Isabela and Cagayan tobacco districts.

With the experience gained from these first trials as to the best soil, the best time for planting and methods of cultivation, there is no doubt but that vegetable, fruit, forage and other crops will be materially increased and add to the agricultural wealth of the archipelago.

Internal Improvements in the Provinces.—The report of M. Crisologo, the governor of the province of Ilocos Sur, has been received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, from which the following has been taken:

Since the surrender of the insurgent forces in April, 1901, public order in the province has not been disturbed in the least particular. The collections from all sources during the year 1902 were \$48,788.42 United States currency, and the disbursements were \$41,030.95, leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1, 1903, of \$7,757.47.

There was appropriated during the year, for the repair of roads and bridges, \$18,311.22 Mex. The work done by the Provincial Supervisor up to June of last year succeeded in putting them in fair condition, so that it was possible to travel the whole length of the public wagon-road of the province from north to south, but the rainy season came and destroyed a large portion of the work done.

The construction of roads in such a strong and lasting manner as to resist the destructive action of the rains is an unsolved problem, as yet, in the Philippines. Even during the time of Spanish domination, when the provincial governments had at their disposal the personal labor of the residents, this matter was one that was closely studied, but a satisfactory solution was never reached.

There are in the province 81 public school houses, 5 female and 28 male American teachers, and 157 Filipino teachers. In each of the pueblos there

are at least two schools, one for boys and one for girls, and in the more important towns there are more. Between 16,000 and 17,000 pupils attended school during the last scholastic year, twice as many as were in attendance during the preceding year.

In all the pueblos where American teachers were stationed for some time, there is already a number of boys and girls who can understand and speak English more or less correctly, and in the high school and normal school there is a daily attendance of more than 200 pupils, many of whom are able to converse in English. Such a flattering condition is due, without doubt, to the indefatigable labors and the truly paternal zeal of the American and Filipino teachers.

Agriculture is beginning to improve from its former condition of prostration caused by war and rinderpest. The number of work animals is gradually increasing, and in the majority of pueblos there are enough at least for farming purposes.